





MAMIE LITTLE.

CAUSE OF THE EXCITING CASE IN MACON.

Evidence Tends to Clear the Girl-How the People Feel-What Jim Moore Has to Say About the Evidence Charge Against Him-Other News Notes and General Mention.

MACON, Ga., August 11.—[Special].—The case against Jim Moore is fully as black as was painted. A little more of the history of Moore has been made public.

Those who know the family say that he is of mixed blood, but how true it is your correspondent is unable to say. At any rate he is a tall, curly-headed and very swarthy, dark skinned man and well proportioned.

The case stands as it did yesterday. The poor victim is still out at Mr. Lane's, and is very feeble. Public feeling was wrought up to the highest pitch last night, and threats of lynching were freely indulged in. Early today the following hand bill was freely circulated:

**PUBLIC MEETING.**  
The good citizens of our town will hold a meeting at the courthouse, this afternoon at 4 o'clock, August 11, 1886.

Spurred by J. H. Anderson, J. B. McNeely, Geo. W. Buchanan, T. S. Coleman, R. T. Coleman, Wm. R. Rogers, R. M. Rogers, Geo. L. Rogers, A. Reynolds, C. K. McNeill, Jas. R. Rice, N. M. Hodgkins, J. A. Griggs, W. H. Whitehead, E. D. Huggins, C. L. Goodman, C. B. Williamson, Dr. Wm. Holt, J. A. Jewett, E. E. Ross, Geo. B. Jewett, G. C. Chandler, A. R. Small, Geo. B. Barker.

A crowd of seven or eight hundred people assembled at the courthouse this evening. Outside was a big crowd, surging to and fro. Solid citizens with cool heads and great hearts headed the uprising.

Dr. John Ingalls, one of the county commissioners, was selected as chairman. Various speeches were made, but Major J. F. Hanson's touched nearest the popular heart. Below is a summary of his remarks:

"I am not prepared to say that I am in a proper frame of mind to give prudent counsel to this meeting. I do not know of any of the facts in the case except those that have been published, but I am informed that the proof is overwhelming, that a great crime has been committed, and this meeting has assembled to take some action with reference to that crime. The excitement thus produced is interested by the fact that the people have lost confidence in our courts as a means of protecting the innocent and punishing the guilty. The opinion prevails that if this crime occurred in the courts, the criminal will go unpunished of justice. But if this meeting could feel assured that the courts would take hold of the case and that this man, if guilty, would certainly meet with prompt and adequate punishment, there would be no danger of disgracing the city by mob violence. As this, no man can give this assurance, and I regret that experience forces this humiliating confession from me. It is impossible to have evidence against law and society punished. At the last term of the superior court an effort was made to punish one who had embezzled \$60,000 of the funds of an institution in this city. Under the evidence produced there was not any doubt as to his guilt, and yet the grand jury refused to find a true bill against him. It is a fact that this man, who is now in the hands of the people of this county, is a gentleman, and the term of the court commenced, and told him he would be one of the grand jury, and asked the privilege of putting a man upon the grand jury in his place. I address you, if not hundreds of men today, who have been systematically robbed by magistrates and constables in the city. I have tried in vain to protect those who, by virtue of their relationship to me, had a right to complain. I would my best efforts in their behalf and have seen these so-called representatives of law and justice acquitted when evidence of guilt was conclusive and overwhelming. Under this order of things, men violate the law with perfect impunity, and the public have been trifled with until the impression prevails that the courthouse, representing the machinery for the administration of justice, is rotten from foundation to top. Persecutions, embezzlements, robberies and murder are permitted to go unpunished, and the action or non-action of our moneyed institutions, and the failure of the courts, have, singly or together, placed a premium upon dishonesty, rascality and crime. Since I have lived in the county, a half score of murders have been committed, and not a single criminal has been hanged. In the face of a record like this, who can assure this meeting that justice will be done in the case which we have met here to consider. There is no question but that a great wrong has been committed against law and order, and while I hesitate to advocate mob violence while this meeting is wrought up to an intense degree by the immediate crime in question, while we keenly feel the wrong that has been done a helpless woman, who, through humble and friendless, is so far as we know, virtuous. It may be well to utter in terms the warning so strongly suggested by this action, that the people will enforce the law, if the courts longer fail or refuse to do it. We can not afford the disgrace of mob law, except as a last alternative, but it had as well be understood now that the people of this community are determined heretofore to see that crime is punished."

Others counselled mild methods, and on motion, Thos. Hardeman, J. T. Hanson, W. R. Rogers, T. S. Williamson, J. Madison Jones, S. B. Price, F. A. Hervey, N. M. Hodgkins, Thos. W. Ellis and D. B. Jones, were appointed a committee to draft suitable resolutions on the case of Mamie Little. They passed resolutions in effect that should result in vigorous action on the part of the legal authorities, so that justice may be vindicated and the rights of society protected; further, that Judge Simmons be requested to convene an extra session of court, through himself or another judge, for the trial of the case, and that the authorities be informed that houses of assignation exist in this city where unprotected families are enticed from the paths of rectitude and virtue, and that they be requested to use earnest means for the suppression of the same; that the city council keep under strictest surveillance these things, and the hack drivers, who are aiders and abettors in the infamous work; that the citizens aid in every practicable way the efforts of the authorities in upholding the proper administration of the law.

The meeting adjourned subject to the call of the chairman.

**THE SITUATION AT TWO O'CLOCK, A. M.**  
A mob of three hundred men formed in the park to night. It was reported they had picked out. Your correspondent visited the scene, passed the picket line and found the men all very angry, but no leader. At midnight the party formed by twos and marched to the jail. Major Hanson made a conciliatory speech, followed by Messrs. Wescott and Schofield. The mob cheered vociferously and dispersed with the understanding that they would return at two o'clock. Masked men formed, but nothing accomplished at midnight. The jail was strongly guarded by determined men. The police are on duty and are faithful. The avowed purpose of the mob was to burn the three houses of Jane Kendrick, Sophie Johnson and Sarah Robinson. The presence of Major Hanson and Mayor Price prevented. The mob still cry for Moore.

At two o'clock, a. m., a strong force of police guarding the jail and the maskers have not put in an appearance.

The girl's story, as related yesterday, is substantially corroborated by the statements of Mr. T. W. Powell, who runs on the Central road. Being interviewed, he said: "I first met Mamie Little in a store in Savannah. She said she wanted to come to Macon, and solicited my aid. Being on a freight train, I could not, of course, accommodate her. She said she

COLUMBUS CHRONICLES.

A Marriage—Encouraging Reports From the Farmers—Other Notes.

COLUMBUS, Ga., August 11.—[Special].—Mr. E. W. Buchanan and Miss Eugenia Jones, both of this city, were married this morning. The groom is a cousin of Rev. Sam Jones, the evangelist.

John Jones, the negro who stabbed Sam Taylor yesterday, and sent to jail in default of bail in the sum of \$25.

Tony Jenkins, colored, was sent to jail today in default of \$100 bond for cheating and swindling. Henry Jones, colored, was the prosecutor.

Mr. T. L. Ligram, manager of the telephone exchange of this city, will go up the Georgia Midland tomorrow to put up a telephone instrument for use by the contractors on the line.

Miss Annie Kyle gave a card party complimentary to a number of her friends tonight, and it was a delightful entertainment.

The farmers are bringing in most encouraging reports of the crops. With favorable weather it is said the cotton crop will be an average. The corn crop is already made and is larger than for several years.

Thru the extension of the Columbus and Western railroad to Birmingham will be completed in a few days, and the work of construction will begin as soon as practicable.

The members of Broad Street Methodist church held a meeting tonight, and appointed a committee of one hundred to raise six hundred dollars to pay off the church debt.

The members of the church are attempting to prevent the arrival of the paramour by the police.

**Crime in Roswell.**  
ROSWELL, N. J., August 11.—[Special].—This place is located within 14 miles of Atlanta in DeKalb county, but few people living here. Two churches, white and colored, most of the town's members who ought to be well for the community, but, to relate the number of crimes committed within the last three years it would be difficult for any man to go there and find a more lawless place. The common to hear of something being stolen.

There has been one burning, three night burglaries and two house robberies in the last three weeks. Only two weeks ago, the railroad agents house was burglarized and still the bad work goes on, with no clue whatever as to the perpetrators, and it is feared that it will grow worse, so long as the grand jury make it an excuse for not finding true bills that they are too great an expense to the county.

Crime should be suppressed at all hazards and would be better than just a few, as we are hearing just now.

**Shot From Ambush.**  
CARNEVILLE, Ga., August 11.—[Special].—Sunday evening last, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a. m., W. A. Reed, who lives in the extreme eastern portion of this county, was on his way home from preaching at Shoal Creek church in Hart county, he was shot by a party of men, who were in an ambush, and he was killed.

It is very doubtful whether he will survive or not. The shooting is clothed in mystery, and there is no reason given why Mr. Reed, an inoffensive citizen and stands fair in his community, his worst fault being that of wanting to consume all the "red eye" whiskey.

It is rumored that he had been informing on the illicit distillers who inhabit the dark recesses of Gum Log district. This is the second shooting from ambush that has occurred in this section, that of the unfortunate Willis Dyer, the alleged revenue informer, being the first.

**Crazy as a March Hare.**  
CLAYTON, Ga., August 11.—[Special].—During the progress of a protracted meeting in Tennessee valley last week, James Dillingham became very greatly excited. His actions were the subject of much talk. As the meeting progressed Dillingham became more and more excited. It is rumored that he had been informing on the illicit distillers who inhabit the dark recesses of Gum Log district.

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THE NEWS OF THE DAY TOLD IN PARAGRAPHS.

Specialized Material in Augusta—Horse Stealing in Banks County—A Lost Girl Recovered—Fruit Delivered to the Home District—Gravel From All Parts of the State.

The tax returns of Clayton county are \$25,000 less than last year.

Colonel D. E. Butler, of Madison, has had a relapse, and a recovery is now expected. The people of Temple are now preparing to erect a churchhouse for the Christian church.

Fletcher Barrett, of Haralson county, has been sentenced to life imprisonment for manslaughter.

The framing has been cut for the new church at Tallapoosa. A good sized house will be built. The Baptists will also soon complete their house.

The Fairburn News says: The city council should require the marshal to stay in the streets, and there is great danger of his getting lost in the high weeds should he venture beyond that limit.

The congressional campaign in the fifth district is now narrowing to a close. Campbell county elects delegates today. Haralson county votes tomorrow, and on Saturday De Kalb, Fayette, Rockdale and Walton will act.

The McDuffie Journal says that upon a close and careful calculation of the losses in the recent destructive fire in Thomson, it finds the aggregate to be \$20,730, and that the net loss is \$11,445, which shows a net loss of \$8,285.

Quite a romantic marriage occurred at St. John's church, in Augusta, on Tuesday morning, the contracting parties being Mr. George Bush and Miss Lillie Bush, third cousins, from Ellenton, S. C. It seems they have been in love with each other for some years, but the father of the young lady objected to her marrying. Some time since she went to Edgeland to visit friends, and it was arranged that they should meet in Augusta and be married. The arrangement was carried out, and they were married there at three o'clock, a. m. Wardlaw, the new pastor of St. John's church.

Bill Armour, of Banks county, stole a mule Tuesday night from his uncle, Mr. Taylor Armour, brought it to Gainesville and swapped it to live men, Martin and Son, got some money to boot and departed. The owner of the mule stolen appeared in search of his property, found and got it. John H. Martin and Marshall Hinkle immediately set out in search of the thief. They soon struck a trail, followed it and overtook Armour in Franklin county with the mule obtained from Martin and Son, arrested him, put him in jail at Homer, Banks county, and returned the mule to the owner with the mule traded by the Messrs. Martins.

Washington Chronicle: A young lady in this town received a letter from a friend in Thomson a few days ago and in that letter some facts of the fire at that place were given, among which was the following: Mr. Shields, a negro boy living with him whom he had raised. When the fire was at its highest point this boy stood with wet blankets around him and fought it and by his efforts saved a good deal of the goods belonging to his employer. Wardlaw had to be thrown on him all the time to keep him from burning as he stood so close to the blaze. Afterwards Mr. Shields gave him a reward for his courage and services, a suit of clothes and \$100.

The fruit distillers of the ninth revenue division are grinding up apples and peaches and setting up their stills preparatory to making brandy. Five have given bond in the dry counties, and say they will be able to sell all they can make. When asked how they will manage to sell in violation of prohibition, they answer with a wink and say, "Don't mind about that, we'll sell it to the best advantage. A fine distiller is required to give bond for the payment of taxes due on all the brandy he distills, and is expected to make one gallon of spirits for each fourteen gallons of pomace, or eleven gallons of clear brandy. The brandy is gauged, the distiller is required to pay a tax of ninety cents per gallon within four months."

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The Fairburn News says: The city council should require the marshal to stay in the streets, and there is great danger of his getting lost in the high weeds should he venture beyond that limit.

The congressional campaign in the fifth district is now narrowing to a close. Campbell county elects delegates today. Haralson county votes tomorrow, and on Saturday De Kalb, Fayette, Rockdale and Walton will act.

The McDuffie Journal says that upon a close and careful calculation of the losses in the recent destructive fire in Thomson, it finds the aggregate to be \$20,730, and that the net loss is \$11,445, which shows a net loss of \$8,285.

Quite a romantic marriage occurred at St. John's church, in Augusta, on Tuesday morning, the contracting parties being Mr. George Bush and Miss Lillie Bush, third cousins, from Ellenton, S. C. It seems they have been in love with each other for some years, but the father of the young lady objected to her marrying. Some time since she went to Edgeland to visit friends, and it was arranged that they should meet in Augusta and be married. The arrangement was carried out, and they were married there at three o'clock, a. m. Wardlaw, the new pastor of St. John's church.

Bill Armour, of Banks county, stole a mule Tuesday night from his uncle, Mr. Taylor Armour, brought it to Gainesville and swapped it to live men, Martin and Son, got some money to boot and departed. The owner of the mule stolen appeared in search of his property, found and got it. John H. Martin and Marshall Hinkle immediately set out in search of the thief. They soon struck a trail, followed it and overtook Armour in Franklin county with the mule obtained from Martin and Son, arrested him, put him in jail at Homer, Banks county, and returned the mule to the owner with the mule traded by the Messrs. Martins.

Washington Chronicle: A young lady in this town received a letter from a friend in Thomson a few days ago and in that letter some facts of the fire at that place were given, among which was the following: Mr. Shields, a negro boy living with him whom he had raised. When the fire was at its highest point this boy stood with wet blankets around him and fought it and by his efforts saved a good deal of the goods belonging to his employer. Wardlaw had to be thrown on him all the time to keep him from burning as he stood so close to the blaze. Afterwards Mr. Shields gave him a reward for his courage and services, a suit of clothes and \$100.

The fruit distillers of the ninth revenue division are grinding up apples and peaches and setting up their stills preparatory to making brandy. Five have given bond in the dry counties, and say they will be able to sell all they can make. When asked how they will manage to sell in violation of prohibition, they answer with a wink and say, "Don't mind about that, we'll sell it to the best advantage. A fine distiller is required to give bond for the payment of taxes due on all the brandy he distills, and is expected to make one gallon of spirits for each fourteen gallons of pomace, or eleven gallons of clear brandy. The brandy is gauged, the distiller is required to pay a tax of ninety cents per gallon within four months."

A very sad accident occurred in the family of Hon. S. C. Lanikin, of Columbia county, on Wednesday afternoon last. The son, Willie Lanikin, of Augusta, was amusing himself shooting birds in the yard of his father's residence. His ammunition becoming exhausted, he stepped into the house for a supply, and left the gun upon the porch. The supposed loss of a daughter of Moses Simpson, who lives in Hall county. He had threatened to whip her, and she left the house, as he supposed, to go into a plantation to the other hand. When night came she did not return. Inquiry failed to elicit her whereabouts or any news from her. The next day nothing was learned of her. No neighbor had seen or heard from her. A searching party was sent on the day after night about midnight she turned up at Dr. Ramon's, in Fleming branch, and asked to stay all night. This privilege was granted. She told her name and said she was Mary D. S. McCurry there, and this proved to be true, and he identified her as the missing girl. She had never been to Fleming Branch before, and seemed just to be wandering aimlessly about. She was restored to her parents, and the searching party dissolved.

Rome Courier: A walk of half a mile down the east bank of the Coosa river carries one to the site of an old Indian village. It was situated on the farm now owned by the late Mr. Nixon. During the recent freshet the land was considerably washed, and Messrs. George and Pennington Nixon have gathered an interesting lot of Indian relics. The collection consists of pottery pipes, various skin dressers, tomahawks and arrow heads. The collection of arrow heads, numbering 830, is the finest in Georgia. They vary in size from a small steel pen to the small hand saw and are of the same shape and form. The skin dressers and tomahawks are beautifully polished. Most of the pottery is rude and without ornamentation. One article particularly noticeable was a burial jar,







## THE CONSTITUTION

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY

ATLANTA, GEORGIA:  
THE DAILY CONSTITUTION IS PUBLISHED EVERY DAY  
EXCEPT SUNDAY, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS IN  
THE CITY, OR MAILED, FOR THE COUNTRY, AT \$1 PER  
MONTH, \$10 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR \$10 A YEAR.

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THE CONSTITUTION,  
Atlanta, Ga.

## ANNUAL TRADE PAPER.

On the first of September THE CONSTITUTION will  
issue its annual trade paper. In view of the  
occurrence of the past twelve months, this issue of  
THE CONSTITUTION will be the most interesting  
ever published, and will contain some startling  
facts which will be

## Of Interest to All Georgia.

Our arrangements have been made for a complete  
and complete trade paper which will cover  
every part of Atlanta's progress, her trade, her  
real estate interest and her general welfare. Competent  
special writers have been engaged to discuss  
the different phases of Atlanta life and trade.

THE CONSTITUTION'S trade issues have been

## Without Equal in the History of

## Trade Journalism

In this country, and it is proposed to make the  
coming issue of September first the best that has  
yet been printed, and one that will fairly illustrate  
Atlanta and give new impetus to her growth.  
Our sample facilities will enable us to print a paper  
large enough to meet all the demands of our  
advertisers. We have, therefore, determined to make

## No Advance in the Regular Rates

of advertising. The unusually large circulation  
will make this issue a valuable one to the advertiser,  
as well as the reader. Applications for space and  
preferred position had best be made at once, as the  
demand will be very large.  
We urge our patrons and all citizens of Atlanta  
to get together and make the

## Trade Issue of the Constitution for '86

a fair map of this great city and its great concerns.  
For rates, apply at the office of THE CONSTITUTION,  
or send a card, when an advertising agent  
will call and make estimates.

ATLANTA, GA., AUGUST 12, 1886.

Indications for Atlanta and  
Georgia, taken at 1 o'clock, a.  
m.: Fair weather, nearly  
calm. Anticyclone temperature.  
For North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida and  
Alabama, fair weather, variable winds,  
slightly warm.

THE state agricultural society, after a two-  
days' session in Cartersville, has adjourned,  
having re-elected Colonel Livingston to the  
presidency.

MR. C. W. LITTLEJOHN, of America, is  
a cartoonist of considerable ability. THE  
CONSTITUTION has seen several of his  
sketches which show facility of a high order.  
He should press onward in this line.

THE democratic state conventions of Tennessee  
and Indiana yesterday adopted platforms.  
Among the principles set forth was a plank  
indorsing the Morrison resolution for  
paying out the surplus in the treasury  
on the public debt.

THE democrats of Barnwell county, S. C.,  
have been badly torn up by the prohibition  
question. The repeal of the law for the  
county was urgently advocated. At a recent  
convention of the democratic party it  
was resolved by a vote of 66 to 68 that the  
law should be repealed.

THE prohibition contest in Baldwin county  
has been settled in favor of the ordinary.  
The people, by a heavy majority, voted  
against prohibition. The ordinary, on legal  
technicalities, threw out enough votes to  
change the result. The matter went before  
the superior court judge, who sustained the  
action of the ordinary.

Desperate Prisoners.  
Fulton county jail is occupied by a gang  
of desperate prisoners. Night before last  
some of them were forced in a murderous  
scheme to gain their liberty.

Recently there have been several attempts  
to break jail, but all of them were detected  
in time to be prevented.

Day before yesterday by means of a case  
knife saw, a gang of prisoners, who, it is  
supposed, were led by the notorious Tobe  
Jackson, cut a hole in the floor of a second  
story cell, and thus gained access to a cell  
which is generally called the reception room.  
It is occupied by ex-Marshall Jones, of West  
Ed, but Mr. Jones had been purposely  
called to a different part of the jail, and was  
engaged in a social game of cards while the  
sawing was going on.

The "reception room" opens directly into  
an iron cage at the jail door, and puts one  
door less between the prisoner and liberty.  
The jailer, in entering the jail, passes through  
the main door, which is closed behind him,  
and then through the cage door before he is  
in reach of the prisoners, except such as are  
in the reception room.

The jail breakers had two razors, and it  
was their intention to rush from the reception  
room as soon as the big door was opened,  
overpower the turnkey, slash throats if  
necessary, and escape.

When Mr. Osborn, the turnkey, entered the  
jail just before night, unexpectedly to the  
prisoners, he saw a pair of legs disappear  
through the ceiling of the reception cell.

It appears that the prisoners had not as-  
sufficient numbers for the attack and re-  
treated when Mr. Osborn was heard coming.  
As their attempt was discovered in time, no  
difficulty was found in preventing the escape.

A full account of the affair appears in the  
local columns of THE CONSTITUTION.

## A Moral Village.

The village of Red Bank, in the state of  
New Jersey, has just been shaken from center  
to circumference. Red Bank is a very small  
place, but it has a large number of men  
and women who belong to the "Reform club,"  
the "Prohibition society," the "W.

C. T. U.," the "society for the Promotion of  
Personal Purity," and all that sort of thing.  
In fact, there is not a man or woman in the  
place who does not belong to one of these  
societies. Now, Red Bank in the summer  
has a large colony of visitors within its gates  
and boarding in cottages for miles around.  
These visitors must have amusements, and  
it was an honest effort to amuse them that  
gave such a shock to the good people of Red  
Bank.

It all came about in this way. A New  
York manager came down to the village and  
made arrangements for the production of the  
"New Adamless Eden." The next day the  
walls were covered with scores of alluring  
posters. It is well known that the ladies of  
the "New Adamless Eden" wear very light  
and airy costumes on the stage, and this  
peculiarity of theirs is emphasized to the  
fullest extent of the resources of high art  
in their posters.

The consternation of the Red Bank people  
when they saw these attractive pictures was  
a sight to behold. The members of the  
"Reform club," the "Prohibition society," the  
"W. C. T. U.," and the "society for the  
Promotion of Personal Purity" flushed red  
as roses when they gazed upon the bill  
boards, and they were so gazed upon that  
they could not look each other in the face. What  
added to their embarrassment was the brazen  
conduct of the summer visitors. These  
naughty birds of passage, having seen the  
"New Adamless Eden" in New York, were  
not at all shocked by the display, and stared  
at the shameless exhibition without batting  
their eyes or wincing in the least.

When the Red Bank people found that  
they had no remedy, they retired to their  
houses, and will remain in seclusion until  
the departure of the wicked show people.  
But there is a vague unrest in the community.  
Reputable old bald heads are accused  
of salting forth on the sly to take a look at  
the pictures, and some of the younger members  
of the "Reform club," the "Prohibition  
society," the "W. C. T. U.," and the "society  
for the Promotion of Personal Purity" have  
shown a disposition to revolt against the  
traditions of the place and mingle with  
the wicked city people.

Red Bank is in a bad fix. The "New  
Adamless Eden" has given it a worldly taint,  
and it will take years of rigid puritanical  
rule to repair the mischief. It is said to see  
a quiet and innocent little summer resort  
snowed under in this fashion, but there is  
still room for hope. In the coming winter  
when the Red Bankers are scratching around  
in the snow for a living, they will forget all  
about the warm posters that dawned upon their  
astonished vision during the lurid days  
of August.

THE American Colony in Brazil.  
It is to be feared that some of our people  
in the southwest are in danger of being led  
astray by the fanciful accounts of the golden  
inducements held out to American immigrants  
in Brazil. It is time to expose the  
true inwardness of this Brazilian scheme.

An American paper, the Rio News, published  
at Rio de Janeiro, tells a gloomy  
story of the recent experience of a party  
of immigrants from the south. It seems that  
there is an American colony at Santa Barbara,  
in the province of Sao Paulo. Circulars,  
advertisements and letters describing the  
wonderful prosperity of this colony have  
been scattered broadcast over the United  
States, and many persons who were desirous  
of bettering their condition, have been  
persuaded to migrate. About six weeks  
ago nine persons sold their property in the  
state of Texas for between four and five  
thousand dollars and went to Santa Barbara.

They spent about a month there surveying  
the situation, and at the end of that time  
all turned back and sailed for home. They  
admitted that they found fertile lands  
and a desirable climate, but that was all.  
They found their countrymen living in extreme  
poverty, without any prospect of a change.  
It took every cent the Texans had made  
to make the trip, but they decided that  
it would be better for them to begin life  
again in their native state without a dollar  
than to work themselves to death in Brazil  
without enjoying any of the advantages to  
which they had been accustomed in their  
own country.

The News explains the true significance  
of this effort to secure immigrants for Brazil.  
The planters of that country view the  
approaching emancipation of their slaves in  
the light of a disaster, and they are endeavoring  
to secure numerous white immigrants  
to work their plantations. They pursue a  
liberal policy with the new-comers at first,  
and make them advances. Once in debt  
the immigrants, under the law, are in a  
condition of virtual slavery. They have to  
work for their creditors until they get even,  
and the planters see to it that they never get  
even.

Our Rio contemporary deserves credit for  
bringing out the true facts in the case, and  
it is to be hoped that the publication of the  
story will have the effect of keeping our  
countrymen away from Brazil. After all,  
this country is big enough and productive  
enough for us, and the man who leaves it in  
the hope of doing better, goes on a fool's errand.

THE Wine Industry.  
It is stated that the wine product of California  
this year will reach 20,000,000 gallons,  
and that it will all be absorbed by the  
eastern states.

The wine industry in California has grown  
into an interest of tremendous proportions,  
and it is as yet in its infancy. All over Europe  
the ravages of the phylloxera are ruining  
grape culture, and the vineyards are growing  
smaller every year. This naturally stimulates  
wine production in this country, and our  
grape growers have a splendid opportunity  
before them.

The great Piedmont region of the south  
is better suited to grape culture than any  
other portion of the continent, with the exception  
of California, and the gulf states are  
not far behind. Why should we not take  
up this long neglected industry in the south  
and make it a source of profit?

Our people have been discouraged by the  
small demand for wine in their local markets.  
It is a remarkable fact that the people  
of the south, living in the latitude of Italy  
and Greece, are not wine drinkers, but  
are consumers of the fiery fluids generally  
used by the inhabitants of the far north.  
We do not believe that this unreasonable  
preference for strong drink will interfere  
with the wine industry, because good  
pure wine at a fair price must win its way  
anywhere and lessen the consumption of  
brandy and whiskey. The only season

why it has not already done so in this section,  
has been its adulterated character and its  
unreasonable price.

It may be urged as an objection that the  
prohibition agitation will result in the stop-  
page of grape culture and wine making. It  
is not probable. If this had been a wine  
drinking country, prohibition would never  
have been heard of; and when our people  
show a disposition to abstain from strong drink  
for the pure juice of the grape, the prohibition  
era would then and there come to an end.  
The manufacture of good wine need have  
no fears about finding a sale for it. The  
demand is growing all the time in this country,  
and we are even exporting to Europe.  
There is money in it for somebody.

A New Prohibition Movement.  
All along the line in the New England  
states, and in some of the other states, there  
is an organized effort being made to com-  
mit the republican party to prohibition in  
one of its phases. We say in one of its  
phases, because everywhere it is spoken of  
as the "anti-saloon movement."

The fact that this particular form of  
words is used means something. It is  
strongly suspected that the republican lead-  
ers are trying to hold the prohibition ele-  
ment by making a compromise. Instead of  
going to the extreme of total prohibition  
they propose to wipe out the saloons, the  
retail places, and not disturb the distilleries,  
the drug stores and the places where liquor  
is sold by the gallon, or perhaps by the quart.

Of course this will not satisfy many pro-  
hibitionists, but there are thousands who  
will be ready to accept it. Many men who  
vote for prohibition would in reality be sat-  
isfied with getting rid of the saloons, or  
with reducing them to a few orderly places,  
well policed, and under a high license law.  
It remains to be seen what effect the pro-  
posed compromise will have upon the rela-  
tions between the prohibitionists and the  
republicans. It is possible that very unex-  
pected results may grow out of this new de-  
parture.

"The South Illustrated" is the title of a  
handsome sixteen-page monthly issued in  
New Orleans at one dollar a year. It comes  
up to its name.

SOME of the statesmen connected with the  
press object to raising a row over Cutting be-  
cause the fellow has always been under the  
weather financially. This is a fine argument  
when a question of principle involving the  
rights of American citizens is at stake.

WILLIAM HAMLIN has been a prisoner for  
twenty-six years in the penitentiary at Jefferson-  
ville, Indiana. For sixteen years he has  
been in one cell in the insane ward. He was  
sentenced for life when he was thirty-three  
years old for an atrocious murder. In 1859  
Hamlin and two brothers named Bennett  
were hired as laborers on the farm of a man  
in Jefferson county. The three laborers mur-  
dered the farmer and his family, robbed the  
house of money and valuables and burned it  
to conceal the crime. One of the Bennett's  
confessed and the three murderers were sen-  
tenced to serve life terms in the penitentiary.

At the trial Hamlin defended himself and at-  
tempted to prove by "quoting Scripture" that  
the murder was justifiable. Hamlin is well  
educated and can repeat accurately chapters  
from the Bible. Ten years after he went to  
prison his insanity first manifested itself. He  
quarrelled with a fellow convict and at-  
tempted to throw him into a furnace, and  
stabbed the chaplain who remonstrated with  
him. Hamlin's appearance has changed so  
much that his friends would not recognize  
him. His once glossy black hair is snow  
white and hangs in masses on his shoulders.  
His beard is fully two and half feet long, and  
he presents a frightful appearance with his  
hands grasping the bars of his cell door and  
his deep-set eyes glaring through. One of Ham-  
lin's mad fancies is that he is Jesus Christ,  
that the other convicts are his angels, while  
the guard is his satanic majesty.

The internal revenue department is getting  
ready to collect the oleomargarine tax. "Old  
Muley" and "Speck" and "Brindle" can  
breathe easier now.

The difference between New York officials  
and Cincinnati officials seems to be the difference  
between hoodlumism and hoodlumism.  
EILEN TERRY, who has just arrived in New  
York, says she is in love with America. That's  
what they all say as soon as they land.

Boys who want to run away from home and  
be tramps should take warning at the experi-  
ence of Frank Allen, of Lamar, Missouri.  
Frank was fourteen years old, had a rich  
father, a good home, some nice sisters and  
a kind stepmother. But home was too tame for  
Frank and a year ago he ran away with a  
tramp named George Hubbard, who told him  
he could make lots of money in the south.

Frank came to the many south, lived the life  
of a tramp, picked cotton at times, and was a  
very accomplished sort of a vagabond. Hub-  
bard kept the finances in hand, and still kept  
him. When he tired of the boy, he let him  
go. Later Frank was robbed by another  
"friend" and soon was taken sick at Memphis.  
He grew so bad off that he expected to die. Then  
he had some one write to his father. The  
father went at once to Memphis and took the  
reprobate prodigal home.

HERE is a peculiar thing about the discus-  
sion of the Cutting case. Secretary Bayard  
and those who sustain his policy, say that  
Mexico has no right to try Cutting for pub-  
lishing a libel in Texas. To this it is replied  
that Cutting crossed over into Mexico, and  
circulated his libel. This would be a strong  
point if he had been tried for so doing. But  
he was not. The Mexican judge positively  
stated that the offense was the publication of  
the libel in Texas.

THE Congressional Record for the session just  
closed contains nearly ten thousand pages—  
enough wind to stock a cyclone.

Tax Cincinnati Commercial Gazette is mad  
because President Cleveland does not go to  
spend his vacation. Boah. If the president  
wants to keep cool he should come south.

A STORY comes through the St. Louis Globe  
Democrat that is calculated to uphold the  
theory of fish being a fine brain food. Years  
ago an old hermit lived at Bear Lake, and  
owned half a dozen common razor-backed  
hogs. When the man died, the hogs had to  
seek food for themselves, and they began to  
eat the fish left in the "bottoms" of the lake  
after an overflow. The hogs found dead fish  
plentiful in the mud, and adopted an exclusive  
diet of fish. In time it was noticed that the  
wild hogs of Bear Lake had grown fat and  
well fed, and showed unusual intelligence.  
A showman who had been told that allured  
pigs were fed on fish, to induce responsiveness  
of brain, caused for going to Bear Lake,  
and ate a fish-fed pig for dinner, which re-  
minded him of the side-sash porker, and the  
means of quickening his sluggish brain. The  
showman bought a number of the Bear Lake

pigs, but all except three died in a few days.  
He experimented on the three, to test their  
intelligence, and in two hours taught one to  
pick out numbers, and in three days they had  
mastered the tricks which required months of  
careful training to instill into ordinary swinish  
brains. The showman is desirous that sci-  
entific men give the matter a careful investiga-  
tion.

THE disturbances in Rowan county, Ken-  
tucky, which necessitated the presence of  
troops, have been adjusted in a rather peculiar  
way. It appears that Cook Humphrey and  
Craig Tolliver were ringleaders in the trou-  
bles, and were indicted for some of their of-  
fenses. The state's attorney, after confer-  
ence with the two desperadoes and many citi-  
zens, decided to drop the prosecution if Hum-  
phrey and Tolliver would leave the county  
and come back in a month. The desperadoes  
consented, but reserved the right to re-  
turn temporarily to attend the funeral of an  
relative who should die. The matter was  
presented to the judge, who sanctioned the  
scheme. Humphrey left for Missouri and Tol-  
liver went to Texas. The indictments have  
been pigeon-holed, and the cases will be held  
in terrorism over the two men to enforce their  
banishment.

BASTARDS is dead and Cutting is in jail. This  
is reliable.

THE Audubon Society for the Protection of  
Birds has just been incorporated in New York  
city. The society will secure and publish  
facts to show the extent of the present destruc-  
tion of birds in order to use the plumage for  
decorating purposes, and will demonstrate  
the injury to plants and vegetables that will  
follow the destruction of insectivorous birds.  
The society will discourage the killing of any  
bird not used for food, the robbing of birds'  
nests and use of wild birds' plumage as an  
article of dress or ornament.

MARTIN LEONS having failed as a lecturer is  
running a ten cent restaurant in Kansas City.  
It is said the gross receipts will not average  
five dollars per day, including the sale of baked  
beans and pie.

## PERSONS AND THINGS.

THE prohibitionists of Missouri have called  
a convention to meet at Sedalia September 16,  
to nominate a full state ticket. There seems to be  
a split between the non-partisan prohibitionists  
as represented by their convention at Kansas City,  
and the regular St. Louisans as represented by  
their committee at St. Louis; the Kansas City  
crowd advising all true prohibitionists to sustain  
good men in the old parties, and the so-called  
regulars, St. Louisans, calling a state conven-  
tion to nominate a full ticket.

AN immense quantity of jewelry is now  
made from tin layers of gold alloy upon an ingot  
of tin, and is sold as solid gold. It is so  
light that it is forced between steel rollers into a long thin  
ribbon, each part of which is of course still cov-  
ered with tin, and is sold as solid gold. It is so  
light that it is forced between steel rollers into a long thin  
ribbon, each part of which is of course still cov-  
ered with tin, and is sold as solid gold. It is so  
light that it is forced between steel rollers into a long thin  
ribbon, each part of which is of course still cov-  
ered with tin, and is sold as solid gold.

THE hack drivers of Philadelphia, backed  
by the Carpenters and Furniture Makers' associ-  
ation, and the Sabbath association, are work-  
ing for the abolition of Sunday funerals. This  
shows their progress. On the first Sunday in June  
there were forty-six funerals in Philadelphia,  
twenty-five on the first Sunday in July, and only  
three on August first. Efforts are being made  
by the hackmen to have the cemeteries closed  
on Sundays.

GENERAL STRIDDER, accompanied by his  
brother, has gone to some extent, and is now  
visiting his mother and attending a soldier's reunion  
to be held there.

THE acting governor of Missouri, the Hon.  
Alexander M. Leitch, has been seen at St. Louis.  
In his shirt sleeves in his first suit at Charleston.  
Governor Aldrich is in San Francisco.

GENERAL EDWARD H. RIPLEY, of Vermont,  
has been seen at St. Louis. He is now in  
that state, commanding the first brigade of  
union troops which entered Richmond after the  
evacuation. He has in his possession the flag  
which was captured by his troops at the battle of  
Gettysburg. He is now in that state, commanding  
the first brigade of union troops which entered  
Richmond after the evacuation. He has in his  
possession the flag which was captured by his  
troops at the battle of Gettysburg.

AFTER a somewhat checkered career the  
great Eastern seer is at last to have a fair chance  
to show his powers. He is now in the city of  
St. Louis, and is expected to give a series of  
lectures on the "Fate of the Future." He is  
now in the city of St. Louis, and is expected to  
give a series of lectures on the "Fate of the Future."  
He is now in the city of St. Louis, and is expected  
to give a series of lectures on the "Fate of the Future."

CONSIDERABLE excitement exists in the  
vicinity of McGovern's cemetery, in Ballville  
township, Ohio, where the graves of the  
deceased are being disturbed by an animal of  
some kind. Seven graves are known to have been  
broken open, and on the ground skulls, small  
bones, pieces of coffins, handles and ornaments  
have been found, while the animal, which is  
said to be a dog, has been seen running about  
the cemetery, and is being made to catch the animal.  
Efforts are being made to catch the animal,  
which is supposed to be a hyena or jaguar.

IN their recent discussion on the relation  
of the Bible and scientific accounts of the creation  
of the world, Professor Huxley took Mr. Gladstone  
to task for his declaration that the Bible was  
the word of God. Professor James D. Dana, of New Haven,  
Conn., whom he had cited, Mr. Gladstone now  
indicated himself to be a publicist of the nineteenth  
century, and a letter from Professor Dana to the Rev.  
Mr. Gladstone, signed by Dana, and dated New  
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Conn., August 1st, 1886, and signed by Dana, and dated  
New Haven, Conn., August 1st, 18







## RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

showing the arrival and departure of all trains from the city.

| EAST TENNESSEE, VIRGINIA & GEORGIA R. R. |                                      |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| Day Express, from Savannah, 8:15 a.m.    | Day Express, to Savannah, 11:15 a.m. |
| Day Express, from Savannah, 1:15 p.m.    | Day Express, to Savannah, 4:15 p.m.  |
| Day Express, from Savannah, 6:15 p.m.    | Day Express, to Savannah, 9:15 p.m.  |
| Day Express, from Savannah, 11:15 p.m.   | Day Express, to Savannah, 2:15 a.m.  |

## CENTRAL RAILROAD.

From Savannah, 8:15 a.m. To Savannah, 11:15 a.m.

From Savannah, 1:15 p.m. To Savannah, 4:15 p.m.

From Savannah, 6:15 p.m. To Savannah, 9:15 p.m.

From Savannah, 11:15 p.m. To Savannah, 2:15 a.m.

From Savannah, 4:15 p.m. To Savannah, 7:15 p.m.

From Savannah, 9:15 p.m. To Savannah, 12:15 a.m.

From Savannah, 12:15 a.m. To Savannah, 3:15 a.m.

From Savannah, 3:15 a.m. To Savannah, 6:15 a.m.

From Savannah, 6:15 a.m. To Savannah, 9:15 a.m.

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## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Bonds, Stocks and Money.

## CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

ATLANTA, August 11, 1886.

New York exchange buying at par; selling at 1/4 premium.

Bonds. U.S. Bonds, 104 1/2. U.S. Bonds, 104 1/2.

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## THE CHICAGO MARKET.

Special to The Constitution.

Chicago, August 11.—Wheat showed weakness at the start this morning, September declining to 75 1/2, but on reports of large freight engagements here, the market steadily improved to 76 1/2 and closed for the day at about yesterday's figures. The amount of wheat on ocean passage decreased to 2,000,000 bushels.

Corn opened easy, selling as low as 45 1/2 for September, but advanced quickly to 46 1/2 under a brisk local demand, owing to dry weather and continued bad crop reports, but eased off again and closed at medium figures.

Oats ruled steady, closing a shade lower than yesterday.

Mess pork ruled fairly active, advancing 1/2 to 10 1/2, closing at about the best figures of the season.

Lard was active demand, particularly for next month's delivery, and prices advanced 1/2 to 10 1/2 and closed at nearly top figures.

## PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

ATLANTA, August 11, 1886.

The following quotations indicate the transactions on the Chicago board of trade today:

WHEAT.

August 11, 1886. Opening 75 1/2. High 76 1/2. Low 75 1/2. Close 76 1/2.

August 12, 1886. Opening 76 1/2. High 77 1/2. Low 76 1/2. Close 77 1/2.

August 13, 1886. Opening 77 1/2. High 78 1/2. Low 77 1/2. Close 78 1/2.

August 14, 1886. Opening 78 1/2. High 79 1/2. Low 78 1/2. Close 79 1/2.

August 15, 1886. Opening 79 1/2. High 80 1/2. Low 79 1/2. Close 80 1/2.

August 16, 1886. Opening 80 1/2. High 81 1/2. Low 80 1/2. Close 81 1/2.

August 17, 1886. Opening 81 1/2. High 82 1/2. Low 81 1/2. Close 82 1/2.

August 18, 1886. Opening 82 1/2. High 83 1/2. Low 82 1/2. Close 83 1/2.

August 19, 1886. Opening 83 1/2. High 84 1/2. Low 83 1/2. Close 84 1/2.

August 20, 1886. Opening 84 1/2. High 85 1/2. Low 84 1/2. Close 85 1/2.

August 21, 1886. Opening 85 1/2. High 86 1/2. Low 85 1/2. Close 86 1/2.

August 22, 1886. Opening 86 1/2. High 87 1/2. Low 86 1/2. Close 87 1/2.

August 23, 1886. Opening 87 1/2. High 88 1/2. Low 87 1/2. Close 88 1/2.

August 24, 1886. Opening 88 1/2. High 89 1/2. Low 88 1/2. Close 89 1/2.

August 25, 1886. Opening 89 1/2. High 90 1/2. Low 89 1/2. Close 90 1/2.

August 26, 1886. Opening 90 1/2. High 91 1/2. Low 90 1/2. Close 91 1/2.

August 27, 1886. Opening 91 1/2. High 92 1/2. Low 91 1/2. Close 92 1/2.

August 28, 1886. Opening 92 1/2. High 93 1/2. Low 92 1/2. Close 93 1/2.

August 29, 1886. Opening 93 1/2. High 94 1/2. Low 93 1/2. Close 94 1/2.

August 30, 1886. Opening 94 1/2. High 95 1/2. Low 94 1/2. Close 95 1/2.

August 31, 1886. Opening 95 1/2. High 96 1/2. Low 95 1/2. Close 96 1/2.

August 32, 1886. Opening 96 1/2. High 97 1/2. Low 96 1/2. Close 97 1/2.

August 33, 1886. Opening 97 1/2. High 98 1/2. Low 97 1/2. Close 98 1/2.

August 34, 1886. Opening 98 1/2. High 99 1/2. Low 98 1/2. Close 99 1/2.

August 35, 1886. Opening 99 1/2. High 100 1/2. Low 99 1/2. Close 100 1/2.

August 36







**Watches**  
JEWELRY  
REPAIRED & SKILLED WORKMEN  
**FREEMAN & CRANKSHAW**  
311 Whitehall St.  
**Cheapest Fruit Jars**  
In the state at McBRIDE'S.  
Gate City Stone Filters,  
JELLY TUMBLERS, FRUIT EVAPORATORS,  
BALDWIN'S DRY-AIR REFRIGERATOR  
SHOW CASES, CHINA GLASSWARE,  
Etc., new and stylish goods.  
**AT McBRIDE'S.**

## THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Report.  
OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SOUTHERN U. S. A.  
U. S. CUSTOM HOUSE, August 11, 9:30 P. M.  
All observations taken at the same moment  
time at each place named.

| Barometer. | Thermometer. | Wind. | Direction. | Velocity. | Rainfall. | Weather. |
|------------|--------------|-------|------------|-----------|-----------|----------|
| August 11. | 80.04        | 78    | SE         | Light.    | .00       | Fair.    |
| August 10. | 80.06        | 78    | SE         | Light.    | .00       | Fair.    |
| August 9.  | 80.07        | 78    | SE         | Light.    | .00       | Fair.    |
| August 8.  | 80.08        | 78    | SE         | Light.    | .00       | Fair.    |
| August 7.  | 80.09        | 78    | SE         | Light.    | .00       | Fair.    |
| August 6.  | 80.10        | 78    | SE         | Light.    | .00       | Fair.    |
| August 5.  | 80.11        | 78    | SE         | Light.    | .00       | Fair.    |
| August 4.  | 80.12        | 78    | SE         | Light.    | .00       | Fair.    |
| August 3.  | 80.13        | 78    | SE         | Light.    | .00       | Fair.    |
| August 2.  | 80.14        | 78    | SE         | Light.    | .00       | Fair.    |
| August 1.  | 80.15        | 78    | SE         | Light.    | .00       | Fair.    |

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.  
8 a. m. 80.16 78.66 NW 6 .00 Clear.  
2 p. m. 80.17 78.66 NW 6 .00 Clear.  
8 p. m. 80.18 78.66 NW 6 .00 Clear.

Cotton Belt Bulletin.  
Observations taken at 6 p. m.—75th meridian.

| ATLANTA DISTRICT.   |            |              |       |            |           |           |
|---------------------|------------|--------------|-------|------------|-----------|-----------|
|                     | Barometer. | Thermometer. | Wind. | Direction. | Velocity. | Rainfall. |
| Atlanta, Ga.        | 89         | 70           | .00   |            |           |           |
| Anderson, S. C.     | 93         | 67           | .25   |            |           |           |
| Charlotteville, Ga. | 92         | 67           | .00   |            |           |           |
| Columbus, Ga.       | 91         | 70           | .00   |            |           |           |
| Chattanooga, Tenn.  | 90         | 65           | .00   |            |           |           |
| Gainesville, Ga.    | 91         | 64           | .00   |            |           |           |
| Greenville, S. C.   | 91         | 66           | .00   |            |           |           |
| Griffin, Ga.        | 90         | 70           | .00   |            |           |           |
| Macon, Ga.          | 95         | 70           | .00   |            |           |           |
| Newnan, Ga.         | 94         | 69           | .00   |            |           |           |
| Sparksburg, S. C.   | 89         | 68           | .00   |            |           |           |
| Groce, Ga.          | 91         | 69           | .00   |            |           |           |
| Yulee, Fla.         | 91         | 69           | .00   |            |           |           |

**J. P. STEVENS,**  
WATCHES,  
JEWELRY,  
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**G. S. MAY,**  
Successor to LaFontaine & May,  
FINE WOOD MANTELS  
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REAL ESTATE AGENT,  
15 EAST SEVENTH STREET,  
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,  
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THE FUTURE GREAT CITY OF THE SOUTH.  
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P. O. Box 100, Chattanooga, Tenn.

**HAS C. THORN, CHEAP CASH GROCER,** 115  
Whitehall street. Telephone 451.  
15 pounds Pure Fat Lard 1.00  
15 pounds Granulated Sugar 1.00  
15 pounds Pure Fat Lard 1.00  
15 pounds Pure Fat Lard 1.00  
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15 pounds Pure Fat Lard 1.00  
15 pounds Pure Fat Lard 1.00  
15 pounds Pure Fat Lard 1.00  
15 pounds Pure Fat Lard 1.00

**Meetings.**  
Mothers' Meeting of the W. C. T. U.  
The Christian mothers of the city, and all  
ladies interested in the work, are cordially invited  
to attend a Mothers' meeting, to be held today  
(Thursday) at four p. m., at the Y. M. C. A.

**Conservative Citizens' Association.**  
A meeting of the Conservative Citizens' Association  
of Fulton county will be held in the basement  
of the court house at 5 p. m. on Tuesday, 17th  
of August. The public is invited to attend. Promi-  
nent speakers will address the meeting. Come one!  
Come all!  
E. A. ANGLER, Acting President.  
K. H. KNAPP, Secretary.  
Aug 7 to 10 12 to 15 17

**Reunion Thirtieth Georgia Regiment.**  
The annual reunion of the Thirtieth Georgia  
regiment will be held at Ponce de Leon springs,  
Florida, on Friday, September 23, 1886. All  
surviving members of the regiment are earnestly  
requested to attend. Efforts will be made to obtain  
reduced rates on the different railroads for those  
who attend.

**Announcements.**  
FOR THE LEGISLATURE.  
SAM'L. WELLS, Esq., is hereby announced as a  
candidate for the legislature from Fulton county,  
subject to the democratic nomination.

**Something Novel and Unique.**  
We stroled through P. H. Snook's immense  
warehouses and were astonished, not only at the  
size but variety of his stock of furniture now being  
received and placed on his floors. Anyone in  
search of real nobby, novel, taking, stylish parlor  
and chamber suites will do well by examining Mr.  
Snook's stock before sending off their orders. We  
are satisfied he can duplicate anything in Cincin-  
nati or anywhere else, and save the freight. His  
stock is by all odds the finest in the south. The  
stock now being opened is rather a venturesome  
enterprise, but we hope our people will appreciate  
Mr. Snook's efforts and give him a liberal patron-  
age. Everybody is cordially invited to call and  
see this rare display.

## TOBE JACKSON IN JAIL.

HE TRIES TO ESCAPE WITH SEV-  
ERAL OTHERS.

A daring attempt at jail delivery yesterday even-  
ing—The scheme foisted by several pris-  
oners—A lively day at Fulton County  
Jail—The full particulars—Etc.

A desperate and almost successful attempt  
was made late Tuesday evening by inmates of  
the Fulton county jail to escape.

The matter was kept very quiet during the  
night, and it was only by an accident yesterday  
morning that the true facts were made known.  
A lady who had been to the jail to see some  
one heard of the attempted escape, and when  
she came out told it to several.

Messrs. Poole and Osborne endeavored to  
prevent the matter from being made public,  
with the hope of finding out the true leaders  
in the scheme, and refused to talk the matter  
with any one.

By 10 o'clock yesterday morning, however,  
the report of the attempted escape had been  
circulated over the entire city, and it caused  
widespread excitement.

HE TAKES IT ALL IN.

When THE CONSTITUTION reporter visited  
the jail in the afternoon, he asked Jailor  
Poole:

"What's the trouble?"

"Oh, nothing," was the reply, as he puffed  
away at a two fer.

"How about the attempted escape?"

"How?"

"The attempted escape?"

"That was a little thing, sure enough, but it  
don't amount to much."

"It is understood that it came near being a  
serious matter. Who were the leaders?"

"I can't say exactly, but it is believed that  
—'Who?'"

"Oh, I can't give that away. You see, there  
are some things we must keep quiet. But I  
will tell you that it is believed that the  
—FAMOUS TOBE JACKSON—

lead the gang."

"Where is Jackson?"

"In a cell with some other fellows."

"Can I see him?"

"Certainly."

HOW THE WORK WAS DONE.

Ex-Marshall Jones stated that early in the  
evening he was asked by Weeks, who is in  
jail for the murder of his brother in law, to  
go to a cell up on the second tier and play a  
social game with himself and two other pris-  
oners, Clark and Sparks. He felt lonesome  
and tired, and getting the consent of the  
jailor, he was admitted into the corridor and  
went up to the cell where he  
and the three men were soon engaged in a  
game of cards. He heard nothing until after  
midnight, when he was called down from  
above stairs and told to go to his cell. When  
he opened the door he found his bed covered  
with pieces of plastering and laths. Jailor  
Osborne explained to him that some one had  
made an effort to escape and that he had  
taught on to the scheme before they had time  
to carry out their plans. Mr. Jones was asked  
if he knew who the parties were, and he re-  
plied that he did not.

THE HOLE WAS DUG.

The hole was about sixteen inches square  
and was immediately over the head of the bed.  
The flooring had been cut and sawed through  
and the laths and plastering broke off. The  
pieces of wood and mortar falling on the bed  
made no noise, and the men could work rapid-  
ly. The men had secured a case knife blade  
and put it into a piece of broom handle, wrap-  
ping it securely around with  
a long piece of small  
wire taken out of a broom handle. With this  
they sawed and cut through the flooring,  
which was only about half an inch thick,  
and not hard to get through. The men worked  
fast, for they only had about two hours from  
the time Jones went out of his cell until they  
were discovered.

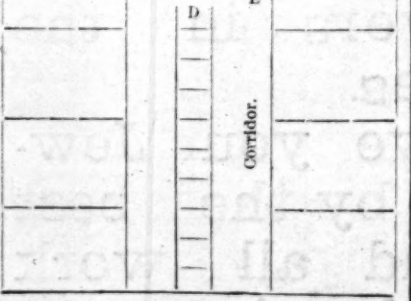
ABOUT SEVEN O'CLOCK, Mr. Osborne, the  
jailer, was told by some one of the prisoners  
that was going on, and he immediately began  
an investigation. He knew that his informa-  
tion was reliable, and fearing the worst, he  
armed himself, and going to the front door, he  
unlocked the large lock, removed the bars  
and stepped inside the iron cage.

He sprang to Jones's cell door  
with the intention of closing it, but just as he  
did so he saw a pair of legs dangling down  
from the hole. He quickly knew what to do,  
but slapping the door quickly to, he looked  
over him onto the next floor and recognized  
Tobe and Sam Jackson, Joe Wylie and Jim  
McCoys and Henry Coleman, Neal  
Grimes and Fred Pindly, colored. He was at  
once convinced that they were the men. They  
scrambled off to different parts of the build-  
ing.

THEY ARE PLACED IN CHAINS.

As quickly as possible Mr. Osborne sum-  
moned Mr. Poole and the men were placed in  
cells, some of them being chained to the floor.  
Tobe and Sam Jackson, Joe Wylie and Jim  
McCoys were placed in one cell, and Henry  
Coleman and Neal Grimes in another, while  
Fred Pindly was carried to the dungeon.  
The evidence against the last named negro is  
very strong. He has made some violent  
threats and is a bad negro.

THE FOLLOWING DIAGRAM SHOWS THE  
ARRANGEMENT OF THE JAIL.



F. Exploratory. A—Door leading from jailor's  
office into iron cage.

B—Door opening from cage into corridor, where  
prisoners are allowed to remain during the day.

C—Door from cage into reception cell, where  
Marshall R. Jones is now confined.

D—Stairway leading to upper story cells.

E—Corridor.

A BAD BOLD SCHEME.

The scheme laid out was a bold and fearful  
one, and had it been carried out there is no  
doubt but that Messrs. Osborn and Poole would  
have been killed, and the entire jail force re-  
leased.

That Tobe Jackson was the leader there is  
little doubt. It was the intention of the seven  
men to get down into Jones's cell, which  
opens into the cage, and when  
the officers came in to give out  
supper to pounce upon them, gag them, open  
the door from the cage to the corridor, and  
let the entire crowd escape. It might have  
been necessary to kill one or both men, but  
this would have been easily done, as two  
razors, which were kept in Jones's room, were  
taken by them, and afterwards found between

## THE PENNANT RACE,

IN WHICH ATLANTA JUMPS TO  
THE FRONT AGAIN.

Atlanta and Charleston Play a Close Game, But the  
Champions Win—Savannah Loses in Memphis,  
and Nashville Shuts Macon Out—Dis-  
mond Dust—Games Elsewhere.

The champions defeated the Charleston  
team yesterday without half trying. In fact,  
the team played a miserable game—probably  
the worst it has played this season—while the  
visitors did their level best.

The Atlanta's worst playing, however, ex-  
ceeds the best the Charleston can do.

The game was called at four o'clock, with  
about fifteen hundred people present. Hengle,  
the league umpire who had been ordered to  
Atlanta for the Charleston series, was not on  
the grounds, not having reached the city, and  
Shaffer of the Atlanta was selected for the  
work.

The visitors presented Sullivan and  
McVey, while the champions put up Wells and  
Gunsun. The champions presented a new  
batter, Purcell, appearing first instead of  
Cline, who has always opened the game with  
Lynch second. Sullivan's jump-off—the ground  
delivered did not puzzle the heavy hitters at  
all, and the first inning they made a circuit  
of the bags, which was repeated in the fourth.  
In that inning, when Charleston was at the  
bat, the champions piled up a few errors,  
played a loose, reckless game, and allowed the  
visitors to score much to the disgust  
of the audience. In the next, however, the  
champions got on to Sullivan with both feet  
and pounded him out of the box, making four  
runs. Wells was very effective in his work,  
and the hits recorded against him  
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